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THE

HUSBANDMAN AND TRADESMAN'S GARDENING CALENDAR,

WITH

DIRECTIONS TO MANAGE

THE

KITCHEN, FRUIT, AND FLOWER

GARDEN,

THROUGH THE YEAR.

ADDAPTED FOR THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORDERING

OF

BEES,

According to the lateſt, and moſt improved Methods.

BY JOHN FALLOWFIELD,

Of SOUTHERNBY, *in the Pariſh of* Caſtle-Sowerby, *Cumberland.*

Let Gard'ners dig with care, and take true pains,
Obſerve the Seaſons, and they'll reap with Gains;
The Earth is kind, and does our wants ſupply,
For to the prudent man, ſhe'll nought deny.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

Gardening hath been practiſed from the beginning of the world, and no doubt will be to the end thereof. And, though the exerciſe accruing therefrom, and beholding its various productions be innocent and amuſing, yet, in ſome of the Gardens of the antients, have been committed ſuch glaring follies, that they may be deemed a diſgrace to the religion of either Jew or Gentile; which were left upon record for examples to poſterity.

Our firſt parents were placed in a Garden, *but by their making too free with the forbidden fruit, they were driven from that delightful ſituation; which ſad tranſgreſſion brought ſorrow, toil, and death, on all their numerous offspring.*

David, (though a man after God's own heart) was captivated with the beauty of Bathſheba, the wife of Uriah, when bathing in her Garden.

Nebuchad-

Nebuchadnezzar's Hanging Gardens, *at Babylon, were carried to ſuch an extreme of grandeur and folly, that they were reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world.*

The two Jewiſh elders, (when they ſhould have been executing juſtice and equity) fell a ſacrifice to their follies, in attempting, not only to ſeduce, but take away the life of Suſannah, the wife of Joacim, while innocently bathing in her Garden.

Our bleſſed Redeemer was betrayed by one of his apoſtles, in a Garden.

Let it be obſerved then, that by the diſobedience and ambition of one, ſin and death was brought into the world—and that tranſgreſſion was committed in a Garden.

So by the obedience and ſufferings of one, hell and the grave were conquered by the reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt from the dead, whoſe ſepulchre was in a Garden

It is clearly evident, that Gardening was eſteemed by the antients; but let us now conſider what progreſs hath been made in it by the moderns.

Turkey

Turky abounds with fine Gardens— and though they have a great many delicious fruits, and beautiful flowers, that Europe cannot boaſt of; yet, there are ſome European powers, who may be properly ſaid, in ſome meaſure, to vie with them. The king of Great Britain, the biſhop of Rome, and the grand duke of Tuſcany, are reported to excel all other European ſtates, in their vaſt collection of plants and flowers, imported from all the four quarters of the globe.

The ſpirit of Improvement, particularly in Gardening, hath made a more rapid progreſs in the ſouth of England, than in the north; owing, in ſome meaſure, to the reſidence of our nobility, and the more ſalubrious air there enjoyed; which occaſions vegetation to be full five or ſix weeks forwarder than in the north; and as the gardening books now in uſe, are principally compoſed for the ſouth of this iſland, their times and ſeaſons of planting, cannot, therefore, be with any ſhare of ſucceſs practiſed in the north. It is my deſign to offer ſuch directions as are moſt ſuitable to our ſituation, in a very

very conciſe manner, at the ſame time, obvious to the meaneſt capacity, and at a moderate expence; having only laid down rules for the propagation of ſuch kitchen herbs, fruit trees, and flowers, as are uſeful and entertaining to the middling rank of mankind, who delight to encourage ſo profitable and amuſing a ſcience. How far I may ſucceed, or be diſappointed in the accompliſhment of my purpoſe, I ſhall leave to ſuch of my readers, as ſhall reduce to practice the following pages, to judge.

And in regard to the management of Bees, I have not only given my own opinion, but deſcribed Mr. Thorley's *bee-hive and method of practice; for the encouragement and improvement of which, the Society of Arts, in the Strand, London, offered a premium of two hundred pounds; but, as our vernal flowers are not ſo forward as theirs in the ſouth, we cannot expect them to proſper ſo well in our northern part of the kingdom.*

THE

THE GARDENING CALENDAR.

THE FORMATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF A GARDEN.

LET a preference invariably be given to the ſituation, which admits the greateſt ſhare of mid-day ſun; and obſerve that it be ſheltered from the north-eaſt and north-weſt winds and as near the dung hill as conveniently may be.

If practicable, let water be conveyed into it: between four and five feet is the moſt convenient depth for the baſons, but if that cannot be done, pump or well water ſhould be expoſed to the open air in ciſterns, or troughs, three or four days before made uſe of.

The ſoil muſt be trenched two feet deep, or upwards; when of a ſtrong clayey quality, ſand or ſifted aſhes muſt be mixed therewith; when of a light or ſandy nature, a portion of ſtrong ſoil, or clay is the beſt mixture; and one induſtrious year's fallow, with proper turnings, will bring it to your wiſhes.

In autumn, when vegetation ceaſes, all Gardens ought to be turned over, or trenched,

trenched, as ſeemeth moſt requiſite for meliorating the ſoil, as well as deſtroying weeds:—there will be ſmall hopes of a crop the ſucceeding year, if the ſoil is not previouſly put into condition, by carefully digging and manuring.

Garden-walls ought to be nine or ten feet high; their breadth at the bottom two feet, and at the top, twenty inches. The walks around, ſhould be ſix feet wide, filled with gravel or ſand; and the borders next the walls (though it may treſpaſs on the beauty of proportion in a ſmall Garden) eight or ten feet; as the roots of the fruit-trees cannot ſpread themſelves with freedom, where the borders are narrow. No peas, beans, or deep-rooted plants, out to be placed on the fruit-tree borders.

Let not the ſame crops be on the ſame ground, two years together, unleſs you dung it well; and never ſuffer weeds to ſeed if you can help it.

Stumps of cabbages, pea's halume, and bean ſtalks, muſt be taken up as ſoon as done bearing.

In planting fruit-trees againſt walls, obſerve to give them proper aſpects, as ſome require the mid-day ſun more than others. For all our fruit trees are principally natives of a warmer climate; therefore, let us be content, not to aſpire after ſuch delicate fruits

fruits as the ſouth of England can juſtly boaſt of.

Apple and pear trees, when planted againſt walls, or eſpaliers, ought to have as much of a ſouth-eaſt aſpect as can be given them; and if the ſoil is not two feet deep, a ſlate ſtone ſhould be laid at the bottom of the ſoil, in order to prevent their roots running into the clay.

Their diſtance ſhould be twenty feet; but, if planted in orchards, thirty.

Plumb and cherry trees, when planted againſt walls, will bear fruit on a ſouth-eaſt, or ſouth-weſt aſpect; but, the former the better. Their diſtance ſhould be fifteen feet.

Apricots and Peaches require a ſouth aſpect, and warm ſituation; their diſtance the ſame as plumbs and cherries.

The morello cherry, may have a north-eaſt aſpect.

The width of beds in kitchen Gardens, ought to be four feet; the vacancy, or alley between them, one foot.

Let no weeds be ſuffered to grow on the dung hill; for if they ſhould ſcatter their ſeed upon the dung, they will be brought into the Garden, or other cultivated ground, ſhoot up, damage every crop of uſeful plants, and occaſion a perpetual labour to extirpate them; neither ſhould dung be ever carried into

into the Garden, before it has been turned over, and well rotted.

The moſt important points of general culture in a kitchen Garden, conſiſt in good digging, manuring the ſoil, and allowing proper diſtances between the plants, according to their ſeveral kinds and growths; for the ground ought never to be crouded with more plants, than it is able to nouriſh properly, nor to let any part remain unoccupied for want of a due ſucceſſion of crops; neither ſhould we be deſirable of ſowing very early, except the ſoil be light and dry; for when ſeeds lay long in the ground before they appear, they are not only liable to periſh, but the ground unites together again and fruſtrates their growth.

JANUARY,

JANUARY,

THE FIRST MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

No work is required to be done in the Kitchen Garden this month, ſave the wheeling of manure in a froſt, to where wanted.

Mice, at this ſeaſon, will fall into the houſes, therefore traps muſt be ſet, in order that their breed may be diminiſhed; for nothing makes greater havock in a Garden than mice; and if not deſtroyed now, will be more difficult to be done, after peas and beans appear above ground.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

The work required at this ſeaſon is, taking the ſuperfluous branches out of apple and pear trees; and rubbing the moſs off the ſame, if not previouſly done in the month of November or December.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

In a hard and dry froſt, without ſnow, ſome delicate flowers will require to be covered with mats, pea's haulme, or fern, but

but taken off again in mild weather; others muſt have a little litter laid about their roots, the principal part of the winter ſeaſon.

Auricula plants in pots, that were not replanted in Auguſt, will require to be refreſhed with new compoſt, and protected from heavy rains or ſnow.

FEBRUARY,

FHE SECOND MONTH IN THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

WHEN the weather is ſeaſonable, peas, beans, garlic, ſhallot, onion-ſeed, brocoli, and radiſh ſeed may be ſown.

Onion-ſeed ought to be ſown as ſoon as the ground is dry, on a rich and light ſoil, and carefully covered; for ſhould it be omitted this month, or early in March, the crops will not be ſatisfactory.

Tranſplant, early, Yorkſhire and Scotch cabbage plants, as ſoon as fit for the purpoſe.

Towards the latter end of the month, if the weather is favorable, ſpinnage, beets, parſly, creſs, muſtard, and lettuce ſeeds, may be ſown.

Cauliflower ſeed, if required, may be ſown on a ſlight hot-bed; but, the latter end of March,

March, or beginning of April, it may be ſown on a ſouth border of rich and dry ſoil, in the open ground.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

THE re-nailing of apricot, peach, plumb, and cherry trees, ſhould this month be finiſhed; for, if delayed longer, the bloſſom buds might be hurt.

Slips of currant and gooſeberry trees, may be planted any time this month.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

THE beginning of this month, anemone and ranunculus roots muſt be put into the ground: the ſoil ought to be rich and light.

The latter end of this month, polianthus and auricula-ſeed may be ſown, in pots, or on a border, with an eaſterly aſpect, and ſparingly watered when dry.

MARCH,

THE THIRD MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

IF unfavorable weather prevented the planting, or ſowing thoſe ſeeds required the laſt month, they muſt not be omitted the beginning of this.

Red, and green ſavoy cabbage ſeed, may now be ſown; alſo, a little early Yorkſhire

cabbage ſeed, in order to ſucceed thoſe planted out this, or the laſt month.

If the ſoil is light and dry, early potatoes may be planted this month.

Dreſs the aſparagus beds with a ſhort three pronged fork; obſerve to looſen every part to a little depth, but beware of going too deep, for fear of wounding the crowns of the roots.

Artichoke beds muſt be dreſſed alſo; leaving only two or three of the cleaneſt and beſt ſituated plants, upon each root, to bear; ſlip the reſt clean off, and if required, the beſt of them may be planted again.

Parſnips, carrots, and all ſallading herbs, may be ſown this month.

The tops or crowns of horſe-raddiſh, may be planted or increaſed, by ſeparation.

A ſecond crop of peas may be ſown, and afterwards a third; allowing a fortnight or three weeks between each ſowing.

London leek may be ſown, when onion ſeed is put into the ground, or any time this month.

Chives may be planted, by ſeparating their roots; obſerving to preſerve, eight or ten of the ſmall bulbs together.

If you have any peas above ground, ſome earth ſhould be drawn to their ſtems to protect them from froſt.

Cucumber ſeed, may now be ſown on a hot-bed; but, I cannot ſee the neceſſity of deſiring cooling vegetables before nature chooſes to give us them; neither ſallads, nor cucumbers ought to be made uſe of till the weather is hot; but, as the luxurious part of mankind make free with the bottle and glaſs, which inflames their blood, cooling vegetables are requiſite for them.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

FRUIT trees, may be planted ſafely 'till about the laſt week of this month, but October is the beſt ſeaſon.

Grafting, may be performed the latter end of this month, if the ſeaſon is mild. The grafts muſt be cut off three weeks before the time of grafting, the cut ends laid into the earth half their length, and the top ends covered with ſtraw to prevent their drying. Apple kernels inſtead of crabs, are recommended to be ſown in order to graft on; not only producing larger trees, but readier in bearing fruit. Should the weather not be ſeaſonable, it may be deferred till the firſt or ſecond week in April. A little horſe dung muſt be mixed with the clay, for wrapping round the joint when grafted, and it will ſtand the ſun and wet better.

It is needleſs to give a deſcription of the different methods of grafting, as

every gardiner is able to do the work to perfection.

Cherries, of different ſorts, are propagated by inoculating, or grafting the ſeveral kinds into ſtocks of the wild black cherry.

All ſorts of plumps are grafted, or budded upon plumb ſtocks, by ſowing the ſtones of any of the common ſorts of the ſame fruit; but, our ſouth country gardiners recommend the maſels and common white pear plumb, the beſt for grafting on.

When apricot and peach trees are in bloom, if the nights are froſty, they ſhould be covered with mats; but it frequently happens, that more care is required, than is frequently given them, therefore, in a ſevere ſpring, little fruit my be expected.

Raſp, and ſtraw-berry beds, muſt now be dug about, and kept clear from ſuckers and weeds when ever they appear; they ſhould be manured once in two years, and they ought never to ſtand above four years without a removal, for ſhould that be omitted, their fruit will be ſmall.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Such flower roots as are not in good condition, ſhould be removed and replaced by others.

Let all weeds be carefully diſtroyed, a little freſh mould laid on the ſurface where wanted, and

and the reſt dug carefully about with a ſmall ſpade.

The auricula plants in pots, muſt be moderately refreſhed with water, when wanted; but be careful not to let it fall on the flower ſtubs or leaves, as it would waſh off all the mealy duſt, in which a part of their beauty conſiſts.

Auricula ſeed ſown in Auguſt, or the laſt month, muſt be frequently, but moderately watered when dry.

Any hardy ſhrub or plant, omitted removing in atumn, muſt now be done.

The carnation layers, if not removed in September, may now be planted where required; but, be careful that they are taken up with their balls of earth, and watered after ſet; yet, ſhould they not have taken good root, they may remain till the middle of May, if required.

Let all the walks be rolled and kept clean.

When watering is required, let it be done two hours after ſun-riſe; and ſo continued till the laſt week in May.

AN USEFUL LIQUID MANURE.

TAKE freſh pigeon's, or hen's dung, a buſhel, (Wincheſter) in an old bag, ſteep it in a hogſhead of water, move the bag in the water every day for a week, when it will be fit for uſe. The flowers or plants muſt be

watered therewith; but, take care, that you only apply it to the roots. The dung will impregnate a ſecond hogſhead of water.

It will be needleſs, to give a deſcription of the forming and conducting a hot-bed; as all thoſe who take a delight to rear exotic plants, are undoubtedly qualified for the purpoſe.

APRIL,

THE FOURTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

WHATEVER was neglected planting or ſowing the laſt month, muſt not be omitted the beginning of this.

Cauliflower ſeed, may now be ſown on a rich border, with a ſouth aſpect.

Cabbage-plants, muſt not be omitted hoeing in dry weather, as ſoon as ready; alſo, peas and beans.

Set ſticks to peas as ſoon as they are hoed.

Potatoes, may be planted any time this month, on a well manured and light ſoil.

Snails and ſlugs, will make great havock, if they are not ſearched for and killed.

Thyme-ſeed, ſweet marjoram, ſummer and winter ſavory, hyſſop, and many other culinary ſeeds, may be ſown, if ſeaſonable, the laſt week of this month, or firſt week of next.

This

This is the beſt ſeaſon for raiſing beds of artichokes and aſparagus, upon a deep, rich, and light ſoil.

Italian celery, muſt now be ſown: when the plants have been about five weeks above ground, they muſt be pricked out into a deep and rich ſoil of light earth, where they muſt ſtand till planted a ſecond time for blanching.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

If the ſeverity of the weather prevented grafting to be performed the laſt month, it muſt not be neglected as ſoon this month as conveniently can be done; and ſhould the clay happen to fall off any new grafted tree, it muſt be renewed; and all ſhoots which riſe from the ſtock below the graft, muſt be conſtantly rubbed off as they are produced; for, if permitted to remain, the graft would be robbed of its nouriſhment, and prevent its ſhooting.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

This is the beſt ſeaſon for planting box edgings, or any evergreen ſhrub.

The laſt year's ſeedling polyanthuſes, if not removed in September, muſt now be removed to where wanted in ſhowery weather; they require a ſtrong ſoil and an eaſtern aſpect, or ſhady ſituation, where they may enjoy the morning ſun till ten o'clock.

Obſerve

Obſerve to ſupply all plants in pots with water in dry weather; and when any plant or flower, wants removing, let them be taken up with their balls of earth, and watered after ſet.

The beds and pots of flowers, ſhould be kept perfectly clean, and free from weeds.

If weeds or graſs increaſe on gravel walks, they muſt be turned over in droughty weather.

Put down ſmall ſticks by the roots of hyacinths, for faſtening and ſupporting their ſtems.

MAY,

THE FIFTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

PRICKLY cucumber-ſeed, may now be raiſed on a moderate hot-bed; and as ſoon as the froſty nights are over, the plants may be familiarized to the open air; then pricked out againſt a ſouth wall: the runners muſt be nailed to the wall, and they will produce their fruit as fatisfactorily, as under a forcing frame.

Kidney-beans may be ſown the ſecond or third week of this month, on a light and rich ſoil.

Cauli-

Cauliflower plants, remaining in their winter beds, or raiſed on hot-beds, muſt be planted out as ſoon as ready, and watered after ſet.

If thyme, marjoram, or any other pot herbs were omitted ſowing laſt month, they muſt now be put into the ground.

Early Dutch turnip-ſeed, muſt be ſown this month in ſhowery weather; if attempted to be put into the ground much ſooner, it will be liable to turn to ſeed.

Hoeing, weeding, and watering, are principally required this month and the next; hoeing in dry weather, but weeding after rain. Hoeing, being ſo beautiful to the crops of peas, beans, cabbages, potatoes, cauliflowers, turnips, brocoli, &c. that it is requiſite to be repeated, particularly in heavy land, as the earth begins to coaleſce again to its own form, the particles unite together, and the artificial pores, in a great meaſure, cloſe up: therefore, hoeing looſens the ſoil, deſtroys the weeds, opens the pores again, and keeps the plants moiſt and growing without ſtop or delay.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Observe, if too much fruit are ſet on apricot and peach trees, which may be the caſe in favorable ſeaſons, they muſt be thinned.

The yellow, and red magnum bonum plumb-trees, will require the ſame care.

When

When ſmall inſects begin to annoy either wall trees, or berry trees, ſome means ought to be uſed to deſtroy them; but, as they infold themſelves by curling up the leaf, no method hath been found out better than nipping thoſe ſhrivelled leaves off, and watering the trees with the ſmall hand-engine, which is made of tin,—it would not coſt above half-a-guinea; but then, this practice muſt be daily continued for a week or a fortnight, particularly in dry weather.

A METHOD,
CALCULATED TO DESTROY
INSECTS,
ON TREES.

TAKE lime, a buſhel, (Wincheſter) ſulphar, one pound, tobacco duſt, one pound and an half; ſteep in twenty gallons of water a fortnight, ſtirring it daily, then draw clear off for uſe. An equal quanty of water may be mixed with it when uſed: water the trees infected, with a pan or engine.

Lees of ſoap, and chamber lees, ſet by till they become rancid, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe by often watering the trees therewith, before the inſects begin to breed, which generally happens in the month of May.

Blights, proceed from ſo many different cauſes, that nothing certain as yet been found out

out to prevent their diſmal effects on fruit-trees; but, the principal misfortunes in the north of England, are occaſioned by ſevere froſty nights; which, we often experience in the month of May, when the trees are in bloom; therefore, delicate fruit-trees, ſhould be covered with mats or cloſe net work in thoſe ſevere nights; for how can we expect an exotic fruit-tree, plant, or flower, that is a native of a warmer climate, to proſper without great care.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

SLIPS of double wall flowers, lavendar, rue, ſage, ſouthern-wood, hyſſop, and roſemary, may be planted the latter end of this month, or any time the next; but roſemary, will ſucceed better by pegging a branch in the earth from the mother-root; which, when removed in September, muſt be taken off with its ball of earth, and planted on a very light ſoil againſt a wall, with an ſouthern aſpect.

All exotic plants or ſhrubs, in tubs or pots, ought to be taken out once in three or four years, with their balls of earth about them; the matted parts of the roots, on the outſide, muſt be ſhorn off with a ſharp knife; then replaced again with freſh ſoil in their tubs or pots, or removed into larger ones if required, about the middle of this month.

The

The ſeeds of exotic plants, muſt be ſown firſt or ſecond week of this month, in pots, expoſed to the open air under a wall, with a ſouthern aſpect.

All hardy annual, biennial, and perennial flower-ſeeds, muſt be ſown before the middle of this month.

As ſoon as polyanthuſes begin to go out of blow, all their flowers muſt be cut off, ſave thoſe intended for ſeed; and all other flowers muſt be nipped off when their blow is over, except ſuch as are wanted for ſeed.

As ſoon as auriculas are paſt flowering, they muſt be removed out of the ſhade, and placed in ſome part of the Garden, where they can enjoy the morning ſun till about ten o'clock; after this, no moſs or weeds muſt be ſuffered to grow on their mould, and thus are to be left for the ſummer, or till exceſſive wet weather require their removal

When the ſeed pods of auriculas are ripe, they muſt be taken off, and laid on a ſhelf or room-floor to dry; but, if the ſeed is not wanted, the pods muſt be nipped off when done flowering.

If graſs-walks are wanted to be made; the firſt or ſecond week of this month is the moſt proper ſeaſon, either for laying with turf, or ſowing with hay-ſeeds collected from pooriſh land: they require to be mown every three weeks.

Snails

Snails and ſlugs muſt be ſearched for and deſtroyed, every morning and evening, in ſhowery weather.

JUNE,

THE SIXTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

PRICK out from the ſeed-beds, as ſoon as ready, (if ſhowery weather the better) cauliflower plants, brocoli, ſavoy, and Yorkſhire cabbage plants, beets and lettuce; but if dry weather, forget not to water as ſoon as planted, and till they take root.

Turnips, for winter uſe, may be ſown any time from the tenth to the latter end of the month, in ſhowery weather, on a light and rich ſoil; ſow them thin, and pull out till they be ſix or eight inches off one another; ſome ſow them in drills, which are thinned with leſs trouble.

TO PREVENT FLIES DAMAGING THE SEEDING LEAVES OF TURNIPS.

Put one ounce of ſulphur, with one pound of turnip-ſeed; mix them together in a cloſe glazed earthen pot, for three days, ſtirring it well the whole time.

All weeds muſt now be carefully deſtroyed, either by the hand, hoe, or ſpade; for if they are permitted to ripen their ſeeds, the wind will carry them all round the Garden; therefore, their increaſe muſt be prevented this month, as well as the next.

After weeding, give a moderate watering; and obſerve, that it be now done in the evening, or as ſoon as the ſun is gone off the plants.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

The clay may, the latter end of this month, be broke off the trees grafted in the ſpring, and their bandages looſened.

All fruit trees againſt walls, or eſpaliers, muſt now be put into condition, by nailing and cutting out thoſe ſuperfluous branches that require it; but nothing muſt be cut off the tops of thoſe that are nailed or faſtened down till Michaelmas, when they muſt be renailed, and cut to their proper length.

Thin the wall fruit where it is produced, and yet remains too cloſe upon the trees.

It is requiſite to obſerve at this ſeaſon, that where there is too great a vacancy in any kind of wall trees, or eſpaliers, ſuppoſe there be only a young ſhoot produced in or near that place, let it be ſhortened the latter end of the month, ſo that it have only three or four eyes; by ſo doing, it will ſend forth

two

two or three ſhoots the ſame ſeaſon, ſufficient to fill up the vacancy.

Budding, or inoculating on ſtone fruit may be performed the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next.

Fruit trees planted late in the ſpring, will require to be watered in dry weather.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

All bulbous roots, that have been three or four years in the ground without a removal, and have done flowering, may now be taken up, their off-ſets immediately planted again, and the larger bulbs cleaned, and laid by upon a dry floor to harden, till put into the ground again in September or October.

Hyacinths and tulips, muſt be annually taken up: the hyacinths muſt be laid in a ridge of mould on their ſides, and covered about two inches thick with earth for three weeks; then taken up again, laid by and dried, till planted in the laſt week of October.

Tulips, when taken up, muſt be laid on a floor to dry till the laſt week in October, when they muſt be planted again; for ſhould they be put into the ground ſooner, the ſeverity of the ſpring would haſte their blow; and if much later, the grandeur of their blow would be diminiſhed.

If tulips are intended to be raiſed from ſeed, let a few of the beſt roots ſtand for that purpoſe: as ſoon as no more nouriſhment is afforded the head from the ſtalk, it muſt be cut off, and laid a few days to better ripen before the ſeeds are taken out, in a warm, but airy place; the ſeeds when taken out, muſt then be ſpread thin to dry till the middle of September, when they muſt be ſown in a box, or border of light earth, and treated with great care, by proper removals, every year for five or ſix years before they will all flower.

When different colors are wanted by art, ſteep the ſeed in ink, for a black; in verde-greaſe, for a green; in azure, for a violet, &c.

N. B. The great care and length of time, in raiſing ſome particular fine flowers, occaſions their price to be fixed at an extravagant ſum.

Clip box edgings the firſt or ſecond week of this month, in ſhowery weather: let them be no higher than three inches, nor broader than two.

Slips of auriculas may be taken from the old roots, if their ſeeds are not wanted to be ſaved, and watered after ſet.

Lay down carnations from the latter end of this month, to the later end of next; and as ſoon as they ſhew their bud for flowering, ſticks

ſticks muſt be ſet in order to faſten their ſtalks to.

Double pinks, will grow from ſlips; but, more certain by laying as carnations.

Cuttings of geraniums and myrtles may now be planted.

Green-houſe plants ought to be ſet into the open air for the ſummer ſeaſon; but if the ſummer proves cold, air muſt be admitted them occaſionally, without ſetting out.

Ranunculus and anemone roots, as ſoon as their leaves begin to decay, muſt be taken out of the ground, and laid in a dry room till the ſeaſon for planting again, which muſt not be till the firſt week in February; if deferred much longer, they will not flower that ſeaſon; and if put into the ground ſooner, the ſeverity of the ſpring would hurt their blow.

Several perennial fibrous rooted plants may be propagated by cuttings of the flower ſtalks—let ſome of the ſtouteſt ſtems be cut off cloſe to the plants; cut them into ſuch lengths as to allow three or four joints to each; plant them about four or ſix inches aſunder, in a ſhady border, putting two joints of the cuttings into the ground, and water them as ſoon as planted—if the cuttings were covered cloſe with hand glaſſes, it would greatly promote their growth.

Still continue to deſtroy ſnails or ſlugs, in the morning or after a warm ſhower.

JULY,

THE SEVENTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If the ſavoy cabbage and other plants, were not ready for tranſplanting the laſt month, they muſt be pricked out this.

Turnip-rooted raddiſh may now be ſown; after they are come up, they muſt be weeded to about four or five inches diſtance.

When either phyſical or pot herbs are in full flower, they muſt be cut and dried in a ſhade for uſe.

Welſh onion ſeed may be ſown about the latter end of the month.

Yellow dutch turnip ſeed may be ſown for the ſervice of winter.

Omit not weeding, watering, and hoeing, when required.

Clear the ground where ſpring plants ſtood and are taken up; dig it carefully over that it may be planted again with ſuch others, as may be fit for autumnal or winter's uſe.

The laſt week of this month Deptford onion ſeed may be ſown to ſtand the winter,

on

on a rich ſoil and ſheltered ſituation; the plants will riſe and get ſtrength before Martinmas, probably ſufficient to withſtand the ſeverity of winter.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

Where any fruit trees are not of the ſorts you deſire, they ſhould now have buds of ſuch kinds as are moſt agreeable put into their tender ſhoots; by this method the trees will bear in three years,

Deſtroy ſnails and ſlugs after rain; and place glaſs phials filled with honeyed or ſugared water for the deſtruction of waſps; but the moſt effectual method of catching waſps is by touching them with twigs beſmeared with bird-lime; or by ſpreading bird-lime on a piece of board on which a little ſugar is ſcattered.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

THE bulbous roots, that were not fit for taking up the laſt month, muſt be done this, and treated as then required.

Forget not to make layers of carnations, if they were not fit for the purpoſe the former month.

Tranſplant to where agreeable, ſuch biennial or perennial fibrous rooted flowers, as ſoon as fit for the purpoſe, that were ſown in the ſpring, but let it be done in the evening after ſun-ſet, or in ſhowery weather.

AUGUST,

THE EIGHTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

THE firſt week in this month, ſow the ſeeds of early Yorkſhire and Scotch cabbage for a ſpring crop; alſo, prickly ſpinnage.

Onion ſeed may yet be ſown; and ſhould it ſtand the ſeverity of winter, it will be forwarder than that ſown in the ſpring.

Cauliflower ſeed may alſo be ſown, to raiſe plants for an early crop next ſummer; but when fit for tranſplanting they muſt be placed under a frame, to be occaſionally covered with glaſſes or mats in ſevere weather.

The plantations of aſparagus muſt be well cleared, and kept perfectly free from weeds; and all ſmall ſuckers which come out on the ſides of artichokes planted in the ſpring, muſt now be cut off, and well cleared from weeds.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Continue to defend the choice wall fruits from birds, inſects, and waſps; which would now totally deſtroy them if great care be not taken.

Should

Should any branches of wall fruit trees have been diſplaced by high winds, they muſt be carefully faſtened to the wall in their due poſition.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to examine thoſe flowers that are intended for ſeed; as ſoon as their pods are ripe, they muſt be cut off, and laid on a ſhelf or room floor to dry.

Let no more flowers blow than the root can well ſupply; and let none remain unplucked after their beauty is gone.

The firſt week in this month, auriculas and polianthuſes muſt be ſlipped and removed, the auricula pots renewed with freſh compoſt, and watered after ſet.

The ſeedling auriculas muſt now be removed into a border or box of their own compoſt, where they may enjoy the morning ſun till ten o'clock: they muſt be planted about four inches aſunder, and watered moderately every three or four days during the ſummer ſeaſon. The next year many of them will begin to flower; all the plants then muſt be examined, and ſuch as produce the largeſt flowers and have good colors, ſhould be planted in pots for ſtage flowers; but all the plain flowers, that is, thoſe which have but one color, ſhould be planted in borders among other low flowering plants:

and

and thoſe which are planted in pots, ſhould in the following year's bloom be again examined, and placed in pots or borders accordingly as they deſire.

Auricula ſeed may now be ſown, in pots, boxes, or on a rich border with an eaſterly aſpect; but I think the ſpring ſeaſon more preferable.

COMPOST FOR AURICULAS.

TAKE two barrows of rotted cow dung, and one barrow of clear river ſand, mix well by turning often over till thoroughly incorporated.

Another rich light Compoſt

TAKE three barrows of rich paſture earth, two barrows of rotted cow dung, and one barrow of ſand; mix and turn over occaſionally for ſix months, when it will be fit for uſe; more ſand may be mixed with it if requiſite.

AN USEFUL COMPOST FOR ORCHARDS OR MEADOWS.

PROCURE as much lime new drawn from the kiln, as is ſufficient for the quantity of cart loads you intend to make up; prepare three

three carts of good ſoil, for one of lime, ready for the purpoſe; place layer upon layer till the whole is thrown up; in this ſtate it muſt remain till the heat of the lime has effectually mellowed the ſoil, then carefully incorporate by turning over, in which ſtate it ought to remain till the heat of the lime is gone; afterwards mix as much dung with the ſame as conveniently can be ſpared

Twenty carts of lime, ſixty carts of good ſoil, and forty carts of horſe or cow's dung, will make an excellent compoſt.

SEPTEMBER,

THE NINTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

ABOUT the latter end of this month, prick out cabbage plants at proper diſtances, on a piece of mellow ground, where they may remain for the winter.

Cauliflower-brocoli, brocoli and ſavoy cabbage plants, muſt be hoed, and the earth broke between the plants, to the depth of four or five inches, as ſoon as fit for the purpoſe. The cauliflower-brocoli, ſeldom ſtands the ſeverity of our winters.

Let

Let the winter onions, leeks, ſpinnage, beets, and yellow turnips be weeded, before the weeds get the ſtart of the plants.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

THE ſame care muſt be taken of the wall fruit, as required the laſt month.

This is the beſt ſeaſon for planting of ſtrawberries; they ought to be ſet in rows eighteen inches apart each way; take the advantage of moiſt weather, and let the ground be in good condition.

The latter end of this month, all wall trees may be properly nailed and pruned.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

LET it be particularly obſerved, that about the middle of this month, is the great ſeaſon of tranſplanting for the flower garden, in the biennial and perennial kinds; for ſhould any flower roots now be omitted removing, there will be but a moderate proſpect of a fine blow the next year.

Auricula plants in pots, eſpecially thoſe replaced laſt month, muſt be frequently, but ſparingly watered when dry; but if the weather ſhould be very wet, they muſt be removed into ſhelter, as wet weather is deſtructive to them.

Layers

Layers of carnations and pinks may now be tranſplanted; but if they have not got good root, muſt be deferred till ſpring.

Clipping of hedges ſhould be totally finiſhed this month: and always obſerve that they be a little broader at the bottom than top.

Seedling polianthuſes, if ſtrong enough for a removal, ought to be pricked out this month.

In planting of ſhrubs or flowers, in plats or borders, it is requiſite to obſerve that the talleſt ought to ſtand againſt the back part or wall, and ſo in proportion to the front, and at ſuch a diſtance as will be agreeable to their ſize.

The gravel walks and graſs plats muſt be put into condition to remain the winter, for decency is agreeable to the eye at all ſeaſons.

OCTOBER,

THE TENTH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If any thing was omitted doing the laſt month, it ought to be totally finiſhed before the middle of this.

Artichokes and aſparagus beds muſt be earthed up and kept from the froſt: aſparagus will ſtand twelve years, artichokes, ſix years.

Celery ſhould now be earthed up as it advances in height, in order that the plants may be well branched before ſevere froſts attack them.

In this month, the kitchen garden ſhould either be trenched or turned over, as ſeemeth moſt requiſite, that it may have the advantage of fallow from the ſun and air in the winter ſeaſon; and if any part of the ground ſhould be too heavy, ſand or ſifted aſhes muſt be mixed with it, and enriched with manure, either at this ſeaſon, or in the ſpring, but this ſeaſon is preferable.

The beginning of this month is a proper ſeaſon to plant either Rhapantic or Turky rhubarb: when the roots are taken up, cut the crowns or tops of them about three or four inches long, then plant them on beds of a dry ſoil, three feet aſunder, taking care to dig around and enrich when required, as they ought to ſtand ſix or ſeven years before taken up: they may be raiſed by ſeed.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

If the wall trees were omitted nailing and pruning the laſt month, they muſt now be done.

Currants

Currants and gooſeberry trees muſt now be properly pruned, dug around, and manured if requiſite, and their cuttings planted. They will not bear fruit well above ten years—the black currant will bear longer.

The alleys between the ſtrawberry beds muſt be dug and enriched, if not done the laſt month. They ought to be removed every four years.

Raſpberries muſt be pruned, and new plantations made if wanted. They will not bear fruit well above four or five years without a removal.

Let it be carefully obſerved, that if any fruit trees want replacing or removing, this is the beſt ſeaſon in the year.

If after a diſtant removal their roots ſhould be dry, they ought to be ſteeped in ſoft water an hour before planting.

In planting them obſerve to cut off thoſe roots that are bruiſed, or interfere one with another; alſo, all ſuperfluous fibres, which the middle roots will ſoon ſupply. Let the face of the cut be always placed downward againſt the ground, that the young roots may ſhoot upwards. The tops muſt be pruned ſo as not to be left too full of wood, always remembering, that the uppermoſt eye or bud be outward.

When fruit trees are intended to be planted in orchards, the ground ought to be plowed ſome years, till properly put into condition; but ſhould the ſoil be good, the new planted trees ought to be dug about for three or four years, and enriched, which will greatly forward their growth.

Let it be obſerved, never to lay dung next the roots of trees, but mix it well with the ſoil.

The greateſt misfortune in moſt of our orchards, is planting the fruit trees too near each other; thoſe that have not a ſufficiency of land for the purpoſe, are ſure to be guilty of this fault: but let me beg leave to inform them, that the great plantations of thoſe trees in Herefordſhire are generally between thirty and forty feet diſtant one way, and ſixty or ſeventy feet the other, which is their common practice of planting; and they alledge, that trees planted at that diſtance eſcape blights, and bear fruit more plentifully than when ſet nearer. They frequently plow their ground and ſow it with corn, while the trees are young, till they have brought their ſoil into excellent condition.

A ſtake may be fixed to the ſide of each tree if required, to tie it to, that the wind may not ſhake it and looſen the roots.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

If the biennial and perennial flower roots were not all removed the laſt month, they muſt not be omitted the beginning of this.

Hyacinths, tulips, and other bulbous roots that were taken up the latter end of this month muſt be put into the ground; but obſerve that the beds of tulips muſt be dug over thrice in four days before they are planted. They ought to be ſet eight or nine inches each way, and four inches deep.

Auricula plants in pots muſt be cleared of their dead leaves and weeds, and removed into ſhelter, if not done the laſt month.

Prune roſes, honeyſuckles, and other flowering ſhrubs that require it, and remove ſuckers from lilacs.

Thoſe people who chooſe to have flowers to blow early in the ſpring, and have convenient windows where a fire is conſtantly kept, may, by filling their flower pots with a rich and light ſoil, and planting in them ſuch flowers as are agreeable, have them to blow a month ſooner than in the open ground; others have flower glaſſes, on the top of which large bulbous flowers are made to blow, by filling the glaſs with water to the bottom of the bulb—the water muſt be weekly changed on account of becoming foul: but this experiment is attended with

loſing the flower, for it will not blow again in its natural ſoil.

NOVEMBER,

THE ELEVENTH MONTH OF THE YRAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Look over the ſeeds ſaved in ſummer, and perfectly clean them, then they will be ready for ſowing when wanted; alſo, look over all the garden tools, repair, and put them in good order.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

All ſuperfluous branches, may be taken out of the plantations in orchards, and the moſs rubbed off the trees with a piece of hair cloth; the ſame work may be performed the next month, or in January.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Whatever bulbous roots were omitted putting into the ground the laſt month, muſt be done this as early as poſſible; for ſhould the froſt ſet in, by ſuch prevention, the ſucceeding blow will be diminiſhed.

If

If the weather be ſevere, delicate flowers and plants may be covered or opened, as the ſeaſon changing from heat to cold may direct.

DECEMBER,

THE TWELFTH AND LAST MONTH OF THE YEAR.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

About the latter end of this month, if the weather is favorable, early peas may be ſown on a warm border; and ſhould your labour be loſt, the ground will be ready for the ſame or other purpoſes in the ſpring.

In froſty weather manure may be wheeled to where required.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

All late planted trees in a ſevere froſt, muſt be covered with litter, and all the wall fruit trees muſt be examined and renailed afreſh, which work is moſt agreeably done in a clean dry froſt.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

It is requiſite to be obſerved, that many delicate ſhrubs and flowers, will require to have a little litter laid about their roots, the principal part of the winter ſeaſon, more particularly thoſe that were lately planted; others will

will only want covering in a hard froſt without ſnow, but ſhould be uncovered again in open weather; but it often happens, that wet winters do more damage than froſty ones, as the latter may be guarded againſt, but the former cannot.

A LIST

A LIST

OF

ESCULENT PLANTS

FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

	How raiſed.	*Seaſon for planting.*
ASPARAGUS, by ſeed or plants	-	April.
Artichokes, by layers or ſuckers	-	April.
Beans, early mazagan	- - - -	March.
——— Sandwich	- - - - - -	ditto.
——— green nonpareil	- - - - -	ditto.
——— Windſor	- - - - - - -	ditto.
——— long podded	- - - - - -	Feb.
Kidneybeans, early yellow dwarf	-	May.
——— negro, and ſpeckled do.	-	ditto.
Peaſe, earlieſt or frame	-	Feb. or March.
——— Nichol's early	- - - - - -	ditto.
——— Charlton early	- - - - - -	ditto.
——— large marrow fat	- - - - -	ditto.
——— dwarf ditto	- - - - - - -	ditto.
——— green rouncival	- - - - -	ditto.
——— white ditto	- - - - - - -	ditto.

Turnips,

	How raiſed.	*Seaſon of planting.*
Turnips, early Dutch white,	by ſeed,	Ap. or May.
——— early Dutch yellow,	do.	Ap. or July.
——— common large white round	do.	June.
——— large green round,	ditto	ditto.
Cauliflower, early	ditto	April.
——— late	ditto	May.
Brocoli, early purple	ditto	March.
——— late purple	ditto	ditto.
——— green	ditto	ditto.
——— white or cauliflower,	do.	ditto.
Cabbage, early Yorkſhire,	ditto,	Aug. or Mar.
——— ſavoy	ditto	March.
——— large Scotch	ditto,	Au. or Ma.
Turnip-cabbage, with the turnip part above ground		June.
Turnip-rooted cabbage, with their turnip part under ground		ditto.
Common cole wort,	by ſeed	March.
Cucumber, early prickly,	ditto	May.
——— green ditto,	ditto	ditto.
Onions, Straſburgh,	ditto	Feb. or March.
——— white Spaniſh,	ditto	ditto.
——— Deptford,	ditto	ditto.
——— Welſh, this never bulbs, ſo is only ſown for ſpring uſe		July.
Leek, London,	by ſeed	March.
Raddiſh, ſalmon coloured,	ditto,	Feb. or Ma.
Turnip-rooted raddiſh,	ditto	July.
Lettuces, green croſs,	ditto	March.
——— white	ditto,	ditto.

Lettuces,

	How raiſed.	*Seaſon of planting.*
Lettuce, common cabbage,	by ſeed	March.
——— Sileſia,	ditto	March.
Celery, Italian,	ditto	April.
Endive, green curled,	ditto	May.
Spinnage, round leaved for the ſpring crop,	by ſeed	March.
Spinnage, prickly leaved, for the winter crop,	by ſeed	Auguſt.
Savoy, green curled,	ditto	March.
Brocoli, green or red,	ditto	ditto.
Parſley, curled leaf,	ditto	ditto.
Creſs, common or curled,	ditto	Feb.
Muſtard, brown or white,	ditto	ditto.
Sorrel, common and French,	ditto	March.
Beets, red, white and green,	ditto	ditto.
Parſnips,	by ſeed	ditto.
Carrots,	ditto	ditto.
Shallots,	by roots	Feb.
Garlick,	ditto	ditto.

SWEET and POT HERBS.

MARIGOLD, ſingle and double,	by ſeed,	May.
Savoy, ſummer and winter,	ditto	April.
Marjoram, ſweet,	by ditto	May.
——— pot	ditto, by roots	Sept.
Thyme, common,	by ſeed	April
——— lemon,	ditto	May

Thyme,

	How raiſed.	*Seaſon of planting.*
Thyme, ſilver tipped,	by ſeed,	March.
Hyſſop,	by ditto	April.
Sage, red, beſt for common uſe,	by ſlips,	May.
—— green,	by ditto	ditto.
—— tea, ſmall leaved,	ditto	ditto.
Mint, ſpear or common, proper for all kitchen uſes,	by roots	Sept.
Balm,	by ditto	ditto.
Pennyroyal,	ditto	ditto.
Double Cammomile,	ditto	ditto.
Fennel,	by ſeed	April.
Dill,	by ditto	ditto.
Lavender,	by ſlips	May.
Roſemary,	ditto	ditto.
Tanſey,	by roots	Sept.

A LIST

A LIST OF FRUIT TREES FOR THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

APPLES *for Summer's uſe, are*

THE margaret
The juneating
The ſmall codling, a good bearer
The ſummer pearmain
The golden rennet
The white codling, a conſtant bearer, excelling all the reſt And
The nonſuch

APPLES *for Winter's uſe, are*

The golden pippin
The nonpareil
The winter peermain
With a great many others too tedious to inſert.

PEARS *for Summer's uſe, are*

The little muſk pear
The jargonelle, a very good bearer
The *Windſor* pear, and
Summer boncretien

PEARS *for Winter's uſe, are*

The winter ruſſet
The winter boncretien
The Holland's bergamot
With many other ſorts

PLUMBS.

The Orleans, a good bearer, excelling all the other ſorts
The yellow magnum bonum
The red ditto
The greengage And Damaſeens

PEACHES.

The Newington and Royal George

APRICOTS.

The Turky and Early maſculine

NECTARINE,

Being a ſpecies of the peach tree, if planted muſt be treated as ſuch

CHERRIES.

Early May
May duke, a very good bearer
White heart
Black heart, a good bearer
Red heart
Kentiſh cherry and Morello, conſtant bearers

GOOSEBERRIES.

Large Dutch red
—— ditto white
Large yellow
—— ditto amber
Smooth green
Hairy green
Common hairy red, *with many other ſorts known by the names of the perſons who firſt raiſed them from ſeeds.*

CURRANT BERRIES.

Common red
Champaign red
Large white or grape, produces the fineſt fruit
Common white
Black

Black

STRAWBERRIES.

The ſcarlet
The hautboy
The chili
The alpine prolific, or everlaſting ſtrawberry

RASPBERRIES.

With red fruit
Ditto with white fruit
Double bearing

A LIST OF FLOWER ROOTS AND PLANTS.

ACCONITE winter
Anemone garden, in ſorts
Anemone wood, double
Agrimony
Angelica

Aſarabacca
Auriculas, various ſorts
Balm, common
—— great flowered
—— of Gilead
Barrenwort, alpine
Bachelors

Bachelor's button, double white
Bachelors button, double yellow
Bell flower or campanula, double white
Double blue
Bell's hair
——blueCanterbury
Bear's breach
Bettenny, common
——— Daniſh
——— oriental
Birthwort, round leaved
Biſtort
Burnet, officinal
——— Canada
Campion, roſe
——— double
Calamus acorus, or ſweet ruſh
Catchfly, German
——— double
Candytuft, evergreen
Centaury, mountain or blue bottle
Chriſtmas roſe
Cinquefoil, white
——— golden
Columbine, common
——— ſtripped flowered
——— Canada
——— feathered
Cornflag, or ſword lilly
Cowſlip, common
——— American
Coltsfoot, white
——— alpine
Coſtmary
Crane's bill, or geranium
Reflexed, leaved
——— ſtreaked or penciled
Crowfoot, graſs leaved
Crocus, many ſorts
——— ſaffron
Crown imperial
Carnation, many ſorts
Daiſy, many ſorts
Dragon's head, Virginian
Drop wort
—— double
Elecampane
Elder, dwarf

Everlaſting,

Everlaſting, or eternal flower
Feverfew, common
——— double flowering
Figwort, nettle leaved
Flax-perennial
Foxglove, white
——— purple
——— iron colored
Fraxinella, white
——— red
Fumitory, bulbous-rooted
Fumitory, yellow
——— fungoſa or climbing
Gentian, yellow
Gentianella
Germander, true
Gladwin, ſtinking
——— ſtriped leaved
Goldylocks, German
——— African
Golden rod, tall
——— Welſh
—— crooked ſtalked
—— narrow leaved
Graſs, ſtriped
—— cluſter
Hart's tongue, waved leaved
Hawkweed, orange flowered
Hellebore black, or bear's foot
——— green flowered
Hepatica, double red
—— double blue
Herb Chriſtopher, or actea
Hollyhock, common, of ſorts
——— double
——— Chineſe
Honeſty, moon wort, or ſattin flower
Houſe leek
Honeyſuckle, French
Horehound
Hyacinths, various ſorts
Hyſſop
Iris, or flower de luce graſs leaved
—— yellow water
—— ſtripped yellow

Iris, pale blue
—— dwarf ſpring
—— Perſian
—— Calcedonian
—— bulbous-rooted of ſorts
—— large purple
July flower, or gilly-flower
—— ſtock of ſorts
King's ſpear or yellow aſpodel
—— white
Lady's cuſhion, or ſengreen
—— mantle
—— ſmock, double
Larkſpur, Siberian bee
Laſerwort, mountain
Lavendar, common
—— ſawed leaved
Leopard's bane, great
Lily, Martagon
—— turncap
—— orange
—— white
—— ſtriped white
—— day
—— orange col. day
—— of the valley
Lily of the valley, double
Lion's tail
Liquorice
London pride, or non-ſo pretty
Looſe ſtrife, willow leaved
Lungwort, Virginian
—— with white flowers
Lychnidea, paniculated
—— pale flowered paniculated
Lychnidea, ſpotted ſtalked
Lychnidea, early blue
Lychnidea, ſmooth leaved
Lychnidea, Carolina
—— white flowered
Lychnis, ſcarlet
—— double ſcarlet
—— double wild
Madwort, mountain
Maiden hair
Mallow, marſh
Maſterwort,

Maſterwort, black
Millfoil, yellow
——— purple
Mint, pepper
——— ſpear, or common
——— water, ſtriped leaved
—— burgamot
—— cardinal
Mather wort
Mouſe ear
Narciſſus, ſingle white
——— double white
——— ſingle yellow
——— double yelyow, or daffodil
——— ſun
—— Boſlemain
——— double, two colored
Orpine, great purple
Oxeye, tall, autumnal
Pæony, common
——— double red
——— dwarf, double red
——— dwarf, ſweet ſcented
——— double roſe
Parſque flower, or pulſatilla
Pea, everlaſting
Penny-royal
Pilewort, double
Pinks, various ſorts
——— double, various ſorts
Polyanthus, various ſorts
Poppy, perennial or oriental
Primroſe, double yellow
——— double crimſon
——— tree
Ptarmica, or ſneeze wort
——— double yel-
Queen of the meadow
——— double flowered
Ragged robbin, or double meadow pink
Ranunculus, or crowfoot, double yellow, upright
——— globe
——— large garden, Many different ſorts

Rhubarb,

Rhubarb, monks
——— true, or Indian
Rocket, or Queen's July flower
——— double yellow
——— double white
Roſemary
Roſe root
Rue
Saffron meadow, or colchicum
Sage, broad leaved
—— red
—— narrow leaved, or tea
—— ſtriped
—— ſamphire
Sanicle
Saxifrage, round leaved
——— double white
——— thick leaved
Scabious, great ſtarry
——— ſweet
——— devil's bit
Scurvy graſs, garden
Selfheal, common
Soapwort, double
Sowthiſtle, downy
Solomon's ſeal true
Sow bread, or cyclamen, ſpring
——— autumn
Spear wort, leſſer
Speedwell, or veronica, long leaved
——— ſpiked
——— Welſh
——— red
——— ſea
——— white ſea
Spider wort, Virginian
——— great ſavoy
Spignel
Spurge, oleander leaved
Snapdragon, red
——— white
Snow drop, ſingle
——— double
——— great ſummer
Star of Bethlehem, or ornithogalum
Starwort, or after,
—— variable
—— great flowering

Starwort,

Starwort, heart leaved
—— white flowered
Stone crop, or ſedum, Spaniſh
——— white
——— ſix angled
——— reflexed leaved or yellow
——— round leaved
Sun flower, jagged leaved, American
——— leſſer Ame.
——— hairy Ame.
——— double
——— three-leaved, tick ſeeded
——— purple flowered
Swallow-wort
Sweetwilliam, varieties
——— double
Tanſey, common
——— curled leaved
Tarragon
Teaſel, or clothier's bruſh
Thrift, or ſea pink
Throat wort
Thyme, common
——— lemon
——— ſtriped leaved
Tulip, great varieties
—— double yellow
—— double white
Valerian
——— garden red
——— garden white
——— Pyrenean
——— blue Greek
——— white Greek
——— Virginian
Vetch, Siberian
—— black
Violet, great flowering
——— double blue, March
Wakerobin
Wallflower, *of ſorts*
——— double, with ſtriped leaves
Water leaf
Willowherb, purple ſpiked
——— French
Wolf's bane, or Monk's hood, early blue
——— American
Wormwood, common
——— Roman

A LIST

A LIST
OF
HARDY ANNUAL
FLOWER SEEDS,

That may be ſown in the Natural Ground, about the laſt Week of April.

Red flos adonis
Yellow ditto
Princeſs' feather
Love-lies-bleeding
White ſnapdraggon
Red ditto
Yellow balſamine
Large white candytuft
Small white ditto
Large purple ditto
Caterpillars
Horns
Large hedgehogs
Small hedgehogs
Snails
Blue convolvolus minor
Ditto major
Purple ſtriped ditto
White ditto
Cyanus minor
Ditto major
Dwarf Lychnis
Nigella romana
Ditto hyſpanica
Red hawkweed
Yellow ditto

Double

Double larkſpur
Striped ditto
Branching ditto
Painted Lady, ſweet peaſe
Purple ditto
White ditto
Painted lady, grey ditto
Blue ditto
Tangier's peaſe
Wing peaſe
Red lavatera
White ditto
Red lobels catch fly
White ditto
Yellow lupine
Large blue ditto
Roſe ditto
White ditto
Small blue ditto
Dutch ditto
Dwarf ſtriped poppy
Carnation ditto
Horned ditto
Starry ſcabious
Virgin's ſtock
Dwarf ſun flower
Tall ditto
Venus's looking glaſs
Venus's navel wort
Perſicaria
Venetian mallows
Curled ditto
Scarlet ditto
Purple topp'd clary
Mignionette
Purple linarea

A LIST OF
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds,

That may be ſown in the Natural Ground, about the firſt or ſecond week of May. Thoſe marked B. are biennials.

WHITE monk's hood
Blue ditto
Yellow alyſſum, or madwort
Yellow aſpodel, or king's ſpear
White ditto
Purple aſtragalus, or milk vetch
Blue Canterbury bells
White

White Canter. bells
Bird's trefoil
Canada burnet
Candytuft--Carnation
White Clematis, or virgin's bower
Double ſtriped columbine
American ditto
Veronica, or ſpeedwell
Everlaſting peaſe
Feverfew, B.
Perennial Flax
Red foxglove, B.
White ditto, B.
Iron coloured do. B.
Yellow ditto B.
Red Fraxinella, or dittany
White ditto
Globe thiſtle
Red French honey-ſuc.
White ditto
Golden hawkweed
Blue Greek valerian
White do. or Jacob's ladder
Red garden ditto
White ditto ditto
Dou. red hollyhock, B
Double pink ditto B.
Double white Greek valerian, B.
Double yellow do. B.
Bearsfoot hellebore
Siberian larkſpur
Scarlet Lychnis
Tree mallow
Ethiopian colatea, or bladder ſena
Pulſatilla, or paſque flower peony
Pheaſant ey'd pink
Dwarf mountain do.
Thalictrum, or meadow rue
Rhubarb, rhapontic or Engliſh
Ditto Turky
Single rocket, B.
Roſe campion
Brompton ſtock, B.
Queen ditto, B.
Purple ditto, B.
White ditto, B.
Sweetwilliam, B.
Bloody wallflower, B.
Yellow ditto, B.
White ditto, B.
Sweet ſcabious, B.
Purple honeſty
White ditto

A LIST OF
HARDY BULBOUS FLOWERS
FOR BORDERS.

Colchicum, or meadow ſaffron, in ſorts
Crocus, ſpring flowering, in ſorts
———autumnal flowering, in ſorts
Crown imperial, in ſorts
Cyclamen, or ſow bread, ſpring
———ditto autumn
Erythronium, or Dogs tooth violet, in ſorts
Fritillaria, or chequered lily, in ſorts
Fumitary, in ſorts
Gladiolus, cornflag, or ſword lily, in ſorts
Hyacinths, in ſorts
Jonquil, double and ſingle
Iris, bulbous, in ſorts
Lily, orange and white
——— martagon, in ſorts
Narciſſus, in ſorts
——— polianthus, in ſorts
——— daffodil, in ſorts
Ornithogolum, or ſtar of Bethlehem
Orchis, in ſorts
Snow drop, double
——— great ſummer ditto
Tulip, double, yellow and red
——— white and red

A LIST OF

FLOWERING AND EVER-GREEN SHRUBS,

With their Price annexed; to be had of the principal Nurſery-men in Scotland, Cumberland, *and* Northumberland.

*Thoſe marked thus * are ever-greens.*

	S.	D.
ACACIA, ſcarlet-flowering, or red robinia	1	6
——— three-thorned	1	0
——— two-thorned		6
Agnus caſtus, or chaſte tree	1	0
Alder black berry, bearing, or frangula		3
Almond, fruit bearing	1	0
——— dwarf, double flowering	1	0
——— ditto ſingle flowering		4
Althea frutex, white		6
——— red		6
——— purple		6
——— painted lady		6
——— ſtriped leaved	1	6
Arbor judæ	1	0
*Arbor vitæ, common		6
*——— chineſe	1	0
*Ditto American ſweet ſcented	2	6
*Arbutus, or ſtrawberry tree	1	0
*——— bearberry or uva urſi	1	0
Aria Theophraſti, or white beam ſervice, from 3d to		6
Aſh, American mountain	1	0
Ditto with pinniated leaf	1	0
Azalia, white	5	0
——— red	5	0

Barberry,

Barberry, with red fruit - - - - - - 2
Barberry, with white fruit - - - - 4
——— without ſtones - - - - 6
*Bay, ſweet - - - - - - - - 1 0
Bladder nut, five leaved - - - - - 2
——— three leaved - - - - - 3
——— American three leaved - 9
Birch dwarf, or betulanana - - - - 6
Bignonia radicans, or common trumpet flower - - - - - - - - - 9
Bilberry, or whortle-berry buſh - - 6
*Box, gold edged - - - - - - 4
*——— with ſtriped curled leaves - - 6
*——— with narrow leaves - - - 3
*——— with blotched ditto - - - 6
Bramble, with double flowers - - - 6
——— American upright - - - 4
*Broom, butchers, with prickly leaves - 2
*——— ditto with ſmooth leaves - - 2
*——— ditto dwarf-jointed - - - 3
Buckthorn, common - - - - 3
——— ſea, or rhamnoides - - - 3
Celaſtrus, or ſtaff tree - - - - - 9
Cephalanthus, or button wood - - - 9
Ceanothus, or New Jerſey tea - - 1 6
Celtis, or nettle tree - - - 1 0
Cherry, common bird - - - - - 2
——— Canada bird - - - - - 4
——— Carolina bird - - - - - 6
——— Corniſh cluſter - - - 6
——— double flowering - - - - 8

Cinquefoil ſhrub - - - - - - - - 9
* Ciſtus male, or rock roſe - - - - 6
*Ciſtus, with ſage leaves and purple flowers - - - - - - - - - - 6
*Ditto with ſpotted and purple flowers - 9
Clethra - - - - - - - - - - 1 0
Cornus, or dogwood, in ſorts - - - 2
Crab, Virginian ſweet ſcented - - - 9
Crowberry - - - - - - - - - - 2
Currant, with Gooſeberry leaves - - 2
Ditto, with ſtriped leaves - - - - 3
*Cytiſſus, Neapolitan - - - - 3
*——— upright - - - - - - - 4
*——— male ſpreading - - - - 4
Diervilla - - - - - - - - - - 2
Elder, parſley leaved - - - - - 2
——— common black - - - - 2
——— white berried - - - - - 2
——— Canada - - - - - - - 2
——— ſcarlet berried - - - - 3
——— ſilver ſtriped - - - - - 6
——— gold ſtriped - - - - - 6
Gale, fern leaved, or liquid amber aſplinifolium - - - - - - - - 5 0
*Geraniums, of ſorts from 9d to - - 1 6
Gelder-roſe, marſh - 1 - - - 3
——— Virginian - - - - - - 2
——— Carolina - - - - - - 3
——— ſnow ball or double . - - 3
Gooſeberry, with currant leaves - - - 2
Goſteria rigens - - - - - - 1 0

Hamamelis,

Hamamelis, or Virginian witch-hazel 1 0
Hartwort, Ethiopian - - - - - - 1 0
Hiccory of Virginia - - - - - - - 6
*Hollies, ſtriped, various ſorts - - - 9
*——— green hedgehog - - - 6
Honey ſuckle, long blowing - - - 2
——— red dutch — 2
——— early red — 2
——— early white — 2
——— late red — 2
——— late white — 2
——— evergreen — 6
——— oak leaved — 3
——— Virginian trumpet — 6
——— Carolina trumpet — 6
——— leſſer trumpet — 6
——— ſtriped leaved — 6
——— upright, red berried — 4
——— upright, blue ditto — 4
——— fly ditto — 2
Hornbeam, hop — — 6
——— ſcarlet — — 6
Hydrangea — — 3
Hypericum, frutex — — 2
Indigo, baſtard — — 9
*Ivy, common — — 2
*——— ſtriped leaved — 4
*——— five leaved — 3
Jaſmine, white — — 3
——— ſilver ſtriped ditto — 9
——— gold ſtriped ditto — 9

Jaſmine, yellow — — 2
——— large Spaniſh ditto — 4
——— Perſian with privet leaves and blue flowers — — 3
——— ditto with white flowers — 6
——— ditto with cut leaves and blue flowers — — 4
Johnſwort, ſhrubby, St. the common - 2
——— Canary, St. — 4
*Juniper, Engliſh — — 2
*——— Sweediſh — 4
*Laurel, common — — 2
*——— ſtriped leaved — 1 0
*——— Portugal — — 6
*——— ſpurge — — 3
*——— Alexandrian — 6
*Lauruſtinus, rough leaved — 3
*——— ſhining leaved — 4
Lilac, blue — — 2
——— purple — — 2
——— white — 2
Lycium, or box-thorn, willow leaved . 2
Maple, common or leſſer — 2
——— Norway — 2
——— Sir Charles Wagers — 9
——— ſcarlet flowering — 6
——— ſugar — — 4
——— Virginian, aſh leaved — 4
——— red twigged American — 6
——— Tartarian, or ſnake platanus 1 0
*Marum, or cat thyme — 6

Medicago,

*Medicago, or moon trefoil —	1	0
Medlar dwarf, or Neapolitan —		4
*Meniſpermum, or moon ſeed —	1	6
Meſpilus, ſnowy — —		6
——— Canadian —		6
Mezerion, purple — —		3
——— red — —		3
——— white — —		4
*Myrtles, ſeveral ſorts from 9d. to —	1	6
*——— Candleberry —		6
——— Dutch, or ſweet gale —		3
Nightſhade, ſtriped leaved —		3
——— common — —		2
*Oaks, evergreen, from 3d to —		4
*Orange trees, in pots, from 5s to	7	6
*Origanum dictamnus, or dittany of Crete — —	1	6
Paſſion-flower tree —	1	0
Peach, double flowering —	1	6
Pear, double flowering —		9
Periploca, or Virginian ſilk —		4
Periwinkle, gold ſtiped —		2
——— ſilver ſtriped — —		2
——— double flowering —		3
——— white flowering —		3
Peterſwort ſhrub, St. —		2
Phillyrea, true — —		9
——— olive leaved — —		9
——— plain alaternus —		6
——— ſerrated leaved —		6
——— ſtriped ſerrated ditto —	1	0

Plumb cherry, or mirabilon — 9
——— perſimon — — 1 0
Pomegranate, double — 1 6
——— ſingle — — 1 0
*Privet, Italian evergreen — 2
*——— ſtriped leaved ditto — 6
Ptelia, or trefoil ſhrub — 8
*Purſlain tree, ſea — — 4
*Pyracantha, or evergreen thorn — 3
*Ragwort, ſea — — 9
Raſpberry, Virginian — — 2
——— Canadian — — 6
Roſe, double yellow — 1 0
——— unique white — 3 0
——— moſs provence — 1 0
——— bluſh provence — 6
——— common provence — 4
——— double cinnamon — 4
——— double velvet — 6
——— bluſh Belgic — 6
——— tall Burgundy — 2 0
——— dwarf Burgundy . 2 0
——— York and Lancaſter — 4
——— maiden's bluſh — 6
——— pale bluſh — 4
——— bluſh cluſter — 6
——— bluſh 100 leaved — 6
——— Dutch 100 leaved — 6
——— double damaſk — 6
——— double marbled — 9
——— white monthly — 6

Roſe ſtriped monthly — 6
—— double muſk — 1 0
—— de meaux — 1 0
—— Auſtrian — 6
—— Sharon — 2
—— roſamundi — 6
—— Frankfort — 4
—— childing — 4
—— double white Scotch — 4
—— red Scotch — 6
—— virgin — — 4
—— great royal — 6
—— king — — 1 0
—— burnet leaved — 2
—— ſtriped leaved — 6
*—— evergreen — 4
—— full double ſweet briar — 1 0
—— ſemidouble ditto — 6
*—— evergreen ſweet briar — 9
—— yellow ſweet briar — 1 0
*Roſemary — — 2
*Sage, ſtriped — 4
*Sage tree, or phlomis — 6
*Savin, common — 2
*—— upright — 3
*—— with ſtriped leaves 6
*Selago, Æthiopian 6
Sena bladder, with yellow flowers 3
—— Æthiopian, with ſcarlet flowers 9
—— ſcorpion 2
Service, arbutus leaved 6

Smilax

Smilax aſpera, or rough bindweed . 6
——— ſarſaparilla, or oval leaved ditto 9
Spindle-tree, American broad leaved , 6
——— long leaved with red berries . 3
——— with white berries . . 3
Spirea frutex, common purple . 2
Spirea frutex, long leaved white . 2
——— with gooſeberry leaves . 3
——— Penſylvanian white . 3
——— ditto red . . . 4
*Spruce hemlock . . 1 0
*Stone crop tree . . 6
Sumach, Virginian ſtags-horn with red tufts . . , 2
——— myrtle leaved . . 3
——— Venetian . . 6
*Southernwood . . 2
Syringa, ſweet ſcented, or mock orange 2
——— dwarf . . 2
Taccamahacca . . 2
Tamariſk, German . . 3
——— French . . 4
Thorn, double flowering . 6
——— cockſpur . . 6
Thorn, Glaſtonbury . . 6
——— yellow berried . . 4
——— large azarole . . 6
——— red American . . 3
——— willow leaved . . 6
Toxicodendron, upright . 2
——— creeping . 2

Traveller's

	s.	d.
Traveller's joy		2
Tulip-tree, Virginian from 1s to	2	0
Tutſan, ſpreading		2
Viburnum, plain		2
—— ſtriped leaved		6
—— ſerrated leaved		6
—— oval leaved	1	0
Virgins bower, double	1	3
—— ſingle		4
Whortle-berry		6
Willow, ſweet ſcented		2
—— bay leaved		2
—— ſtriped leaved		2
—— weeping		2

With many other ſorts.

FRUIT TREES.

	s.	d.
APPLE-trees, ſtandards and dwarfs on crab ſtocks		6
Ditto dwarfs on Paradiſe ſtocks		8
Apricots, ſtandards	2	0
Ditto dwarfs	1	2
Cherry, trees ſtandards	1	2
Ditto dwarfs		8
Black cherry, large grafted		8
Pear trees, ſtandards and dwarfs		8
Plumb trees, ditto		8
Quince trees, ſtandards 1s. dwarfs		9

Peach

Peach trees dwarfs	1 6
Nectarine, dwarfs	1 6
Dutch medlars, ſtandards	1 4
Ditto dwarfs	1 0
Vines	9
Fig trees	6
Mulberry trees	1 0
Gooſeberry trees	1½
Currant trees	1½
Filbert and Spaniſh nuts	1½

HARDY FOREST TREES FOR PLANTATIONS,
With their Price and proper Soil annexed.

	S.	D.	
ASHES, ſeedlings, one year old	4	0	1000
—— tranſplanted, 4 feet, (a deep and dry ſoil)	4	0	100
Allars, tranſplanted, 2 feet	3	6	100
—— ditto 4 feet, (a moiſt ſoil)	5	0	100
Beeches, ſeedlings, one year old	5	0	1000
—— tranſplanted, 4 feet, (a ſtrong ſoil)	5	0	100
Birches, ſeedlings, one year old	10	0	1000
—— tranſplanted, 3 feet, (a barren ſoil)	4	6	100
Birches, weeping, tranſplanted 3 feet	15	0	100
Cheſnuts, horſe, tranſplanted, 2 feet	6	0	100
—— ditto, 3 feet, (a deep and light ſoil)	10	0	100

Elms,

Elms, Engliſh, tranſplanted, 3 feet . .	17	6	100
—— witch, ditto 5 feet, (a deep and light ſoil) . .	5	0	100
Firs, Scotch ſeedlings 2 year old	2	4	100
—— tranſplanted 2 years (any ſoil not too wet) .	10	0	1000
—— ſpruce, or Norway, ſeedlings, 2 years old .	8	0	1000
—— ditto tranſplanted 1½ foot (a dry ſoil) . .	3	0	100
—— balm of Gilead, tranſplanted 1½ foot, (a good ſoil) .	12	6	60
Hazels, common, 2 and 3 feet. (a loamy ſoil) . . .	5	0	100
Horn beams, ſeedlings, 2 years old	10	0	1000
—— tranſplanted, 3 feet, (a barren ſoil) . .	7	6	100
Larches, ſeedlings, one year old	10	0	1000
—— tranſplanted 3 feet (a ſtrong ſoil) . . .	5	0	100
Laburnums, tranſplanted, 3 feet (a rich ſoil) . . .	7	0	100
Limes, tranſplanted, 3 feet, (a fat loamy ſoil) . .	12	6	100
Oaks, ſeedlings, one year old .	5	0	1000
—— tranſplanted, 4 feet (a loamy and moiſt ſoil) .	5	0	100
Pines, Lord Weymouth's ſeedlings, 2 years old . .	15	0	100

Pines, ditto tranſplanted 1½ foot (a light and dry ſoil) . .	12	6	60
Plane, or ſycamore, ſeedlings one year old .	6	0	1000
—— tranſplanted 4 feet, (a ſtrong and deep ſoil .	4	0	100
Poplars, black or abeli tree, 4 feet	10	0	100
—— Lombardy, or Italian 3 feet . .	4	0	100
—— white 3½ feet .	4	0	100
—— black Italian 2½ feet (a moiſt ſoil) . .	12	6	100
Walnuts, tranſplanted 1½ feet	10	0	100
—— ditto 3 feet, (a rich and good ſoil) . . .	17	6	100

If either fruit, or foreſt trees, could be procured from a poorer ſoil, and colder ſituation, than where they are to be removed to, their growth would be quicker. But as all Nurſerymen genarally procure as good land as their ſituation will admit; it frequently happens, when trees are removed into a indifferent ſoil, their growth will be moderate, and liable to decay. It then behoves all Planters, to manage their ground well for fruit-trees, and to purchaſe ſuch ſort of foreſt trees as will beſt ſuit the ſoil on which they are to be planted

The

The months of October, and November, are the beſt ſeaſons for planting them, except fir trees, which ſhould be planted in April, for all evergreen trees, ſhrubs, or plants ought to be removed in the ſpring ſeaſon.

GARDEN UTENSILS.

Garden ſpades
Garden Rakes
Lines and Rules
A wheel and hand barrow
Dutch Hoes
Weeding Hoes
Weeding baſkets
Forked hand weeders
Watering pans
A ſmall hand Engine
Hedge ſhears
Short ſcythes
Scythe ſtones
Turf ſpades
A Fork with three round prongs
A narrow wire ſieve
Bell and hand glaſſes
Pruning knives
Pruning hatchets
A ſaw, chizel and mallet
Nails and hammers
Cloth lifts for wall-trees
Mats and brooms
Flower pots and boxes
Cockle and oyſter ſhells for ditto
Ladders, ſeveral ſorts
A ſtone Roller
A trowel with a ſhort handle
A dibble for cabbage plants
A dibble for bulbous roots
A garden rod ſix feet long
Flower ſticks different ſizes
Mouſe-traps

INSTRUCTIONS,

FOR THE ORDERING OF BEES.

THOSE that delight in a Garden, would undoubtedly have a pleaſure in the management of Bees, could but their caſe be attended with any porportionate ſhare of emolument; but the curious improvements herein made have not been properly communicated to the public; therefore, many deſpair of ſucceſs for want of better knowledge. In the following pages I have deſcribed Mr. Thorley's new conſtructed beehive and method of management, for the encouragement of which, the Society of Arts, London, offered a premium of two hundred pounds, in order to introduce Mr. Thorley's or ſome other method of a ſimilar kind; whereby much larger quantities of honey and wax might be procured, and, at the ſame time, the lives of theſe laborious and uſeful inſects preſerved.

Let it be obſerved then, that the Beehive is a ſchool to which numbers of people ought to be ſent; prudence. induſtry, benevolence, public ſpiritedneſs, œconomy, neatneſs, and temperance, are all viſible among the Bees. Theſe little animals are actuated by a ſocial ſpirit,

ſpirit, which forms them into a body politic, intimately united, and perfectly happy. They all labour for the general advantage: they are all ſubmiſſive to the laws and regulations of the community; having no particular intereſt, no diſtinction but thoſe which nature or the neceſſities of their young have introduced amongſt them. We never ſee them diſſatisfied with their condition, or inclinable to abandon the hive in diſguſt, to find themſelves ſlaves or neceſſitous: on the contrary, they think themſelves in perfect freedom, and perfect affluence; and ſuch indeed is their condition. They are free, becauſe they only depend on the laws; they are happy, becauſe the concurrence of their ſeveral labours inevitably produces abundance, which contributes to the riches of each individual. Let us compare human ſocieties with this, and they will appear altogether monſtrous. Neceſſity, reaſon, and philoſophy, have eſtabliſhed them for the commendable purpoſes of mutual aid and benefits: but a ſpirit of ſelfiſhneſs deſtroys all; and one half of mankind, to load themſelves with ſuperfluities, leave the other deſtitute of common neceſſaries,

Let us then, not only copy after their œconomy and induſtry, but ſtrive to propagate ſo beneficial an inſect. Let us do our endeavours to ſupport them in diſtreſs, as ſeaſons re

are not all equally favourable, and without a doubt they will reward our trouble.

A houſe ought to be made for theſe valuable creatures ſo large, as will be ſufficient to contain the number of hives intended to be kept over winter; with as much of a ſouth-eaſt aſpect as poſſibly may be had. The conſtruction thereof is needleſs to mention. The Bee-houſe being ready, the proper time of removal into it is in October. It is requiſite that the top of the Bee-hive ſhould be covered with a little thin coat of lime and hair to prevent vermin entering therein; the little door at the bottom ſhould have five or ſix holes made in it for the benefit of their going in and out, as well as for air. In ſucceeding years, every September, feel the weight of all your ſtocks, and if any be light ſo as not to have food to ſupport them during the winter, they muſt be fed with honey or ſugar put into a long ſhallow trough, or box made on purpoſe to ſlide in at the door; yet ſhould you find the expence great in maintaining ſo many poor hives, it will be better to deſtroy ſome, than loſe the whole; but in order to remedy the cauſe of taking away their lives, let none ſwarm after the laſt week in June; and then thoſe that have ſwarmed before that time, will be enabled to lay in ſuch a ſtock of proviſions, as will be ſufficient to ſerve them through the winter. The

The reaſon of their ſwarming is for want of room in the hive; therefore let it be chiefly obſerved, not to ſuffer them to ſwarm after the laſt week of June, (or not at all, if the ſummer is uncommonly cold) which may be prevented by ſetting a large imp under the hive, when filled with honey, it muſt be taken away, and another placed in its room, and renewed if required; for ſhould they ſwarm ſo late in the ſummer it will be impoſſible for the young ſwarms to procure as much honey as will ſupport them during the winter; and I leave my readers to judge, whether it is not better to have a few that will ſurvive that ſeaſon without any expence than to have a number to feed, or deſtroy. It is cuſtomary when they ſwarm to alight on a ſmall twig or ſhrub, not far diſtant, as a ſort of rendezvous, therefore they muſt be hived pretty ſoon to prevent their flight; and in order that they may ſtay in their new habitation, let the inſide of the hive be rubbed with a little honey and water mixed or in the room of it ſugar and water, and ſtuck a croſs with rods in order to faſten their combs to, which all bee-maſters are qualified to do. They muſt ſtand in the place where hived till about ten o'clock the ſame evening, and then be removed to their habitation.

A Deſcription

A Deſcription of Mr. Thorley's *Bee-hive.*

THE bottom part thereof is an octangular bee-box made of deal boards, about an inch in thickneſs; the cover of which is about ſeventeen inches in diameter, but the internal part only about fifteen and an half, and its height ten inches. In the middle of the cover of this octangular box is a hole, which may be opened or ſhut at pleaſure by means of a ſlider. In one of the pannels is a pane of glaſs, covered with a wooden door. The entrance at the bottom of the box is about three inches and an half broad, and half an inch high. Two ſlips of deal, about half an inch ſquare, croſs each other in the centre of the box, and are faſtened to the pannels by means of ſmall ſcrews; to theſe ſlips the Bees faſten their combs.

In this octangular box the bees are hived, after ſwarming in the uſual manner; and there ſuffered to continue till they have built their combs and filled them with honey, which may be known by opening the door, and viewing their works through the glaſs pane, or by the weight of the hive. When the bee-maſter finds his laborious inſects have filled their habitation, he is to place a common bee-hive of ſtraw on the octangular box, and draw out the ſlider, by which a commui-

communication will be opened between the box and ſtraw-hive; the conſequence of which will be, that thoſe laborious inſects will fill this hive alſo with the product of their labours. When the bee maſter finds the ſtraw hive is well filled, he may put in the ſlider, and take it away, placing another immediately in its room, and then drawing out the ſlider. Theſe indefatigable creatures will then fill the new hive in the ſame manner. By proceeding in this method, Mr. Thorley aſſured the Society, that he had taken three ſucceſſive hives filled with honey and wax, from one ſingle hive during the ſame ſummer; and after he had laid his inſects under ſo large a contribution, the food ſtill remaining in the octangular box, was abundantly ſufficient for their ſupport during the winter. He added, that if this method was purſued in every part of the kingdom, inſtead of that cruel method of putting the creatures to death, he was perſuaded from long experience, that wax would be collected in ſuch plenty that candles might be made with it, and ſold as cheap as thoſe of tallow are at preſent

Mr. Thorley has alſo added another part to his bee-hive, which cannot fail of affording the higheſt entertainment to a curious and inquiſitive mind. It conſiſts of a glaſs receiver eighteen inches in height, eight inches in

in diameter at the bottom, and in the greateſt thirteen. This receiver has a hole at the top, about an inch in diameter; through whieh a ſquare piece of deal is extended to nearly the bottom of the veſſel, having two croſs bars to which the bees faſten their combs. When the bees have filled their ſtraw hive, which muſt have a hole in the centre covered with a piece of tin, Mr. Thorley places the glaſs receiver upon the top of the ſtraw hive, and draws out the piece of tin: the bees now finding their habitation enlarged, purſue their labours with ſuch alacrity, that they fill their glaſs hive likewiſe with their ſtores. And as their receptacle is wholly tranſparent, the curious obſerver may entertain himſelf with viewing the whole progreſs of their works. One of the hives now depoſited at the Society's rooms, in the Strand, is filled with the produce of the labours of thoſe inſects; and the glaſs hive is ſuppoſed to contain near thirty pounds of honey.

Perhaps ſome of my readers may conclude that Mr. Thorley's bee-hive will be too expenſive for many who chooſe to keep bees. Let then, in imitation of his, a ſtraw hive be made open at the top, but with two wreathes fixed around the top part, in order to better ſupport the upper hive when placed upon it; fix, as is cuſtomary, two or three ſticks a croſs

croſs the hive for the bees to faſten their combs to; then fill the open part at the top with a deal board, in which cut a hole to be opened, or ſhut at pleaſure by means of a ſlider; in this hive the new ſwarm muſt be put, and in a ſhort time will be filled with honey, ſhould they ſwarm in the month of June. As ſoon as filled, which may be known by the weight of the hive, let another ſtraw hive be placed upon it, draw out the ſlider, by which a communication will be opened between the two hives, and further proceed according as Mr. Thorley has deſcribed.

AN EULOGY

On Gardening and Rural Amuſements.

COME, my beloved, let us go forth into the field, let us lodge in the villages. Let us get up early to the vineyards; let us ſee if the vine flouriſh, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomgranates bud forth.—Cant. 7, 11, and 12.

How charming is the breath of morn in the ſpring, her riſing ſweet; how delightful are the pleaſant notes of the lark and thruſh. Yea, the air is all perfume. Who then would lie diſſolved in ſenſleſsſlumbers, while ſo many breathing ſweets invite us to take a morning walk? Mr. Addiſon ſays, the ſun is as the great ſoul of the univerſe, which produces all the neceſſaries of life, and has a particular influence in cheering the mind of man, and making his heart glad. What indolence and folly then

then muſt that man have imbibed who revels all night, and ſleeps in the day? How fooliſhly does he ſpend his time and ſhorten his life? Let him rouſe himſelf from his too long habituated lethargy; riſe with the enlivening ſun, and ſee if the beautiful delights of ſpring will not entertain his mind? Will the reviving fields of graſs and corn, which laugh and ſing, have no influence in ſubduing his nocturnal follies? Can he take no delight in a grove of trees, juſt putting forth their beautiful and various leaves? Will not the boundleſs waſte of bloſſoms, or thoſe in the Fruit Garden, or ſhrubbery, captivate either his eye, nor ſenſe of ſmelling? But, above all, will neither the care of a Flower Garden, nor the flowers themſelves, dreſſed more ſuperbly than Solomon in all his glory, engage his affections, when he knows they neither toil nor ſpin? And laſtly, will not the induſtrious ant or laborious bee, teach him activity and induſtry.

O! idle, diſſipated ſot! See how all nature condemns thy indolence! How canſt thou throw away ſo careleſsly thy time, when all the whole creation is ſo full of action about thee? Conſider, that thou waſt doomed to get thy bread by the ſweat of thy brow; but ſhould that have been already procured for thee by the favor of Providence, obſerve, that it is thy duty to make a proper uſe of it, in relieving the diſtreſſed, and improving thy mind in morality, and innocent amuſements—Then when death approacheth, thou wilt have the comfort of delivering up thy improved talent with ſatisfaction.

ERRATA.

Page	8,	Line 17 from Top,	for *out*	read	*ought.*
—	10,	— 12 —	*deſirable*	read	*deſirous.*
—	17,	— 13 —	*atumn*	read	*autumn.*
—	22,	— 16 —	*ſulphar*	read	*ſulphur.*
—	22,	laſt line —	*as*	read	*has.*

BRITISH
8 OC 79
MUSEUM

The Author's reſidence, being at a diſtance from the Preſs, prevented his ſuperintending this little Pamphlet, in which the following errors appear. They are not in any inſtance, of much importance, and may be eaſily corrected by the reader.

ERRATA.

Page 8	*Line*	17	*for*	out	*read*	ought
16	——	6	——	Plumps	——	Plumbs
Do.	——	10	——	Maſels	——	Muſcle
17	——	6	——	Stubs	——	Stems
21	——	14	——	beautiful	——	beneficial
27	——	28	——	haſte	——	hurt
41	——	9	——	thrice in	——	three, or
75	——	9	——	Rules	——	Reels
76	——	3	——	Caſe	——	Care

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